

PEKING REVIEW

36

September 6, 1974

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**President Gnassingbe Eyadema
Of Togo Visits China**

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**Seventh Asian Games Opens in
Teheran**

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Strengthen Unity, Persevere in Struggle

— On the 3rd U.N. Law of the Sea Conference

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北京周报

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President and Madame Gnassingbe Eyadema Arrive in Peking

General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, and Madame Eyadema arrived in Peking by special plane on September 2 for an official visit to China. Their visit coincided with the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The distinguished guests from west Africa were given a warm welcome at the airport by Chinese leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Wu Teh, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and others as well as several thousand people in the Chinese capital.

Chinese and Togolese national flags flew over Peking Airport which was decorated with placards bearing such slogans as "Warm welcome to President and Madame Gnassingbe Eyadema!" When President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Mme. Eyadema and the other Togolese guests stepped down from the plane, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife Comrade Cho Lin walked up to greet the visitors and cordially shook hands with them. A grand welcoming ceremony was

held and the Togolese President, accompanied by the Chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Waving bouquets, the masses cheered and hailed the continual development of the friendship between the Chinese and Togolese peoples.

Then President and Mme. Eyadema drove to the Guest House where they were greeted by Comrade Teng Ying-chao.

In the evening, Chinese leaders Chiang Ching, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Wu Teh and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme met with General Eyadema and Mme. Eyadema as well as all the members of the President's party.

That evening Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was host at a grand banquet given in Premier Chou En-lai's name to honour the Togolese guests. Both Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President Eyadema spoke at the

banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship (for excerpts of their speeches see pp. 5 and 6.)

Renmin Ribao carried an editorial on September 2 to greet the distinguished guests from Togo. It says: "Both China and Togo are developing countries belonging to the Third World. In the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other. The friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries has made new progress since they established diplomatic relations in September 1972. President Eyadema has travelled a long distance to visit China and his visit is sure to make new contributions to furthering the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Governments and peoples of the two countries. We wish the distinguished Togolese guests complete success in their visit."

D.R.V.N. National Day

September 2 was the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The occasion was celebrated by a reception given by Nguyen Trong Vinh, the D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China.

Attending the reception were Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Hua Kuo-feng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, as well as leading members of the departments concerned.

Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei proposed toasts at the reception.

Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh in his toast warmly praised the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the people of Viet Nam and China. He spoke of the struggle waged by the north Vietnamese people to heal the



President and Mme. Eyadema as well as other Togolese guests arrive in Peking to a rousing welcome.

war wounds and the struggle of the south Vietnamese people against the sabotage of the Paris agreement by U.S. imperialism and the Nguyen Van Thieu regime. He expressed the conviction that under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Vietnamese people would surely win brilliant victories.

In his toast, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei extended warmest festival greetings to the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the fraternal Vietnamese people. He congratulated them on their brilliant victories won in their struggles against imperialist aggression and for safeguarding national independence and freedom and in their cause of building socialism in the past 29 years.

Renmin Ribao frontpaged an editorial on September 2 warmly greeting the D.R.V.N. National Day.

Hailing the great victories won by the Vietnamese people in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the editorial pointed out, "In the past year and more the Vietnamese people continued to bring into play the spirit of revolutionary heroism, heightened their vigilance and waged a selfless struggle for consolidating and developing the fruits of victory. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have made unremitting efforts for the thorough implementation of the Paris agreement. Through the massive socialist labour emulation drive for actively healing war wounds, rehabilitating and developing the economy and building socialism, the people of north Viet Nam have today achieved notable successes in industry, agriculture, transportation and national defence. The people of south Viet Nam have waged a resolute struggle against the acts of violation of the Paris agreement by the Nguyen Van Thieu clique with the support of the United States, and hit back with force at the clique's nibbling attacks on the liberated areas. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at the new

achievements of their Vietnamese comrades-in-arms."

In conclusion, the editorial said, "China and Viet Nam are close neighbours linked by common rivers and mountains and are as closely related to each other as lips to teeth. Our two peoples are 'of the same family' and are 'comrades and brothers' sharing weal and woe. Our two peoples have always encouraged and supported each other both in the arduous years of war and in time of socialist revolution and construction. The great friendship and militant solidarity of the two peoples created personally by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung and the great leader of the Vietnamese people President Ho Chi Minh, are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, can stand any test and are unbreakable. The Chinese people will, as always, resolutely perform their proletarian internationalist duties and firmly support the Vietnamese people in their just struggle until complete victory."

Condolences on the Passing Away of Prime Minister Kirk

Premier Chou En-lai on September 2 sent a message to Hugh Watt, Acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, expressing deep condolences on the passing away of the New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk.

The message said: "Shocked to learn of the untimely passing away of the Honourable Norman Kirk, Prime Minister of New Zealand. Prime Minister Kirk had made a useful contribution towards developing the relations between China and New Zealand. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend deep condolences to the New Zealand Government and people and sincere solicitude to the family of the late Prime Minister Kirk."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien went to the New Zealand Embassy in Peking on September 3 to express condolences on the death of Prime

Minister Kirk. Premier Chou En-lai sent a wreath. There were also wreaths sent by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Among those who called at the embassy to tender condolences was Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei.

Promoting Socialist Ideology And Culture in the Countryside

The Red Star China-Korea Friendship People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking has set up May 7 peasant political schools to carry forward the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius in a deep-going, popularized and sustained way so as to extend socialist ideology and culture's domination in the countryside. The commune has a population of 80,000. More than 90 per cent of the commune members regularly take part in the schools' manifold activities held by the various production brigades.

These schools were established on the initiative of the masses on the basis of their evening political schools. They take their name after Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" of 1966 and, following this directive, the commune members not only take part in productive labour but also study politics and military affairs, raise their educational level and criticize the bourgeoisie.

These schools arrange classes either in the evenings or in the spare time during the day, reducing the hours during the busy season and holding more classes in the slack season. Their teachers are tutors for theoretical studies selected from among the peasants. Brigade cadres, old poor peasants, educated youths as well as primary and middle school teachers also give lectures.

The schools organize the commune members to study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. Over 2,000 peasant tutors for theoretical studies

(Continued on p. 7.)

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(Excerpts)

I am entrusted by Premier Chou En-lai to be the host at this evening's banquet. I wish, on behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Government and people, to express our warm welcome to His Excellency the President, Mme. Eyadema and all the other distinguished guests from Togo.

Togo is a beautiful and richly endowed country in west Africa. The industrious and valiant people of Togo have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism and fighting for national independence. Under the leadership of His Excellency President Eyadema, the Togolese Government and people have in recent years made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying results in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture. In international affairs, the Togolese Government, in defiance of tyranny, opposes imperialism, colonialism and superpower hegemonism, pursues a policy of non-alignment, upholds African and Third World solidarity and supports the national-liberation movements in Africa and the just struggles of the Arab people and the people of other regions. This just stand of the Togolese Government has won appreciation and support from the people in Africa and the Third World as a whole. The Chinese Government and people heartily rejoice at these achievements of the Togolese Government and people and wish that our Togolese brothers will steadily win new and still greater victories on their road of advance.

At present, the international situation is developing in a direction most favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism, and the superpowers in particular. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution—this has become the irresistible trend of history today. Countries in the vigorous Third World are voicing support for one another, strengthening their unity and fighting shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and in defence of their independence and national economic rights and interests. They now constitute the main force in the struggle of the people of the world against the evil doings of the two superpowers, against their aggression and expansion and their contention for hegemony.

The aggression of the superpowers and their contention for hegemony are the cause of turbulence and intranquillity in the world today. So long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there will be no genuine detente or so-called "lasting peace" on this

globe. Having committed all sorts of evils and crimes, the two hegemonic powers are opposed and condemned by the people all over the world. Hence, they are thrown into confusion and beset with internal and external troubles, and are both having a very hard time. In this situation of turbulence, we, the people of the Third World and of the whole world, will, through struggle, further temper ourselves, increase our awareness and strength and propel the wheel of history forward.

The great Africa is a continent seething with vitality; it is an important part of our Third World. The great African people are advancing from victory to victory in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and hegemonism. Adhering to the road of protracted armed struggle, the people in the Portuguese colonies in Africa are continually scoring great victories. Recently, with the support of the African states, the Third World countries and the people of the whole world, the people of Guinea-Bissau, who have been tempered in armed struggle for 11 years, have compelled the Portuguese regime to accord *de jure* recognition to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and agree to withdraw all its colonialist troops within a specified period. This is a major victory which not only greatly inspires the people in the other Portuguese colonies, the African people and all Third World peoples, but also inspires the Portuguese people, who are pressing forward in their struggle against the former fascist regime in Portugal.

The Chinese and African peoples are comrades-in-arms on the same battle front. We, along with the other peoples of the Third World, are overjoyed at the victories and successes of the African people. Meanwhile, we are aware that imperialism, colonialism and the superpowers will still attempt sabotage and trouble-making in diverse forms, and that consequently the African people still face arduous, complicated and protracted fighting tasks. We are confident that the African people, strengthening their solidarity and persevering in struggle, will surely overcome the difficulties and win complete independence and liberation for the entire African continent. Following Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, the Chinese people will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the great African people and resolutely support them in their just struggles.

China and Togo are both developing countries belonging to the Third World. In the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound friendship. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations,

the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Togo have developed rapidly and satisfactorily on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and the friendship between our two peoples has grown day by day. We believe that the visit of His Excellency the President and Mme. Eyadema to China will be a

new milestone in the history of the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples. I wish complete success to the visit of His Excellency the President, Mme. Eyadema and all the other distinguished guests from Togo.

President Eyadema's Speech

(Excerpts)

WE are here today, and we rejoice to be here, among this great people, who have broken the chains of colonialism and imperialism, who have become masters of their country and their destiny, and who have accomplished true miracles and made up for the backwardness accumulated during the night of colonialism.

Under the enlightened leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the eminent Marxist-Leninist, the Chinese people have brought about important socio-economic changes by relying on their own efforts.

We admire above all the successes already achieved by the Chinese people in the revolution in agriculture, science, industry and culture, and we rejoice in advance at their new victories, which will also be our victories.

At present, all the Chinese people are working for the fulfilment of their annual plan. The development of Chinese industry remains one of the priorities of the government.

In order to carry through its policies of economic development and ideological remoulding, peace is necessary for them. That is why they highly appreciate all acts that can contribute to ensuring international peace.

Today, there is not the least doubt that all the peoples of the world are taking the road of independence.

China is never contented with her victories at home, because she knows that the international struggle against imperialism must be waged on all the closely-linked fronts in the under-developed countries and the colonies.

In this struggle, the Chinese people have given their staunch support, moral and material, to the African, Asian and Latin American continents. By their consistent policy and unfailing ideology, they have contributed to the numerous victories won by the people in the colonies over their invaders. The right to independence of the people in the colonies would only be a Platonic right if we should tolerate the presence by our side of the imperialists, who are ready to oppress and plunder at will the peoples of the Third World.

At a time when the imperialist world is experiencing serious economic fluctuations and dragging the Third

World into a grave crisis, the Chinese people tell us that all peoples, big or small, rich or poor, closely united, can deal hard blows at imperialism and are bound to win final victory in the revolution.

The independence won by our peoples at a high price will be meaningful only if we can satisfy the vital needs of the masses of the people and raise their standard of living. And we can do so only when we fully enjoy our national wealth and mobilize all our human resources for productive labour.

In the field of economic development, we rely firstly on ourselves and then on our friends.

That is why we pay special attention to the problem of co-operation among the Third World countries.

At the last conference of non-aligned countries held in Algiers, our countries repeatedly stressed co-operation among ourselves. We noted that our economic activities and commercial exchanges were directed exclusively towards highly industrialized and technically more developed countries. We should make great efforts to create and intensify commercial exchanges among our countries. These exchanges organized with strict regard for equality are more beneficial for our economies than those which now exist in our relations with the industrialized countries of Europe or America.

The economic and technical co-operation among our countries must be based on principles to be discussed with full sovereignty and accepted by all of us.

For this purpose, the principles enunciated by Premier Chou En-lai during his visit in Africa in December 1963 and February 1964 and observed by China in her economic and technical co-operation with foreign countries merit our great attention. These principles are inspired by the great experience of China, a technically advanced but still under-developed country.

This policy has already borne fruit in Sino-Togolese co-operation.

The Togolese people have likewise known the dark night of colonization. They fought a long time to accomplish their task of national liberation.

It is not necessary to attain international sovereignty in order to have all the attributes of independence. Neo-colonialism is more vicious in seizing as its profit all the fruits of economic development gained through the efforts of the people of our countries.

The Togolese revolution of 1967 permitted the resumption and organization of the fight against the exploiters of our people and their local valets. The most powerful weapon the imperialists fear is the unity of our people. Our primary objective has been to fight against all the consequences of the divisions purposely maintained in our country and to mobilize the people under the just slogans of national unity, use of our own efforts, and recovery of our own resources and national wealth.

The creation and organization of a single party is for us the most efficacious way available to the Togolese

people. It corresponds objectively to our situation where classes are not yet differentiated in our society. Moreover, in the face of the category of exploiters who are often foreigners we should affirm and impose the dictatorship of the people.

Actually in Togo now, it is the people who have all powers in their hands and who organize the life of the nation in conformity with the slogan: "All for the people, and all by the people."

The political victories won by the oppressed peoples and the colonial peoples over imperialism and neo-colonialism will not be decisive unless we daily consolidate our national independence acquired at so high a price. No people alone can resist the repeated and converging assaults of the aggressor.

It is our unity and the unity of the peoples of the Third World that will save us all.

(Continued from p. 4.)

trained by the commune give talks on Marxism-Leninism in popular language to the masses, lead them in criticizing the revisionist fallacies of Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as well as noxious books, plays and rural saws that propagate the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

The schools also organize the commune members to go in for creating literary and art works, put on performances and write commentaries. A large number of peasant story-tellers are active in the fields, threshing floors, farmhouses and streets telling revolutionary tales, stories about working people in the past who opposed Confucius and the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools. On wall and black-board newspapers organized by the schools and over the broadcasting system are articles criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius as well as reports and commentaries praising people who have performed outstanding deeds in the commune and brigades. There are also articles popularizing scientific and technological knowledge and theatrical items written or performed by the commune members themselves.

The political schools also organize the militia to take up military train-

ing and arrange for the commune members to take part in sports activities or competitions.

The whole commune is full of vigour and bubbles with activity. Old culture, old ideas and old habits and customs are being toppled, and are replaced by new culture, new ideas, new habits and customs. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has spurred production. The commune's total grain output this summer was almost 30 per cent greater than last summer's.

Renmin Ribao in a short commentary on August 28 on this commune's experience said: "Our great leader Chairman Mao has said that 'if socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will.' Socialism has taken deep root among the hundreds of millions of peasants since the socialist transformation of agriculture and especially since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; decadent ideology and other things in the superstructure which are incompatible with socialism are crumbling with each passing day. But it must be noted that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside will continue throughout the historical period of socialism. This struggle is particularly acute in the realm of ideology and culture. The current movement to criticize

Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle in the superstructure in which Marxism is triumphing over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Through this great struggle we can extend the domination of socialist ideology and culture in the countryside."

"The experience of the Red Star China-Korea Friendship People's Commune," the commentary added, "proves that the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members have a tremendous enthusiasm for the socialist revolution in the superstructure. Once the masses are mobilized, there is nothing that can stop them in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and criticizing Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Such fallacies as the 'mandate of heaven,' that 'life and death are preordained,' the theory of 'human nature' of the exploiting classes, the idealist conception of history that 'the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid' and the traditional concept that 'men are superior to women' are all torn to shreds by their criticisms. This soaring revolutionary spirit of the masses for socialism is being transformed into a tremendous material force propelling all our work forward."

7th Asian Games Opens

THE 7th Asian Games solemnly opened on the afternoon of September 1 at the main stadium of the Aryamehr Sports Centre on the western outskirts of Teheran.

The Shah of Iran, Queen Farah, Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi, Prime Minister Hoveida and other high-ranking government officials and military officers attended the opening ceremony.

March-in

A 200-strong band struck up martial strains at 3:30 p.m. when contingent after contingent of athletes and coaches from various countries and regions began the march-in into the stadium.

The spectators broke into hearty cheers as the athletes strode past; they were from Afghanistan, Bahrain, Burma, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, and from Sri Lanka and Thailand.

When the Chinese contingent marched into the stadium, 3,500 Iranian soldiers in the spectators' stands formed a pattern of the national flag of the People's Republic of China and the word "China" with coloured boards.

Bringing up the rear was the 400-strong Iranian contingent, the biggest representation in the 7th Asian Games. Guests from overseas and spectators cheered and applauded them. It was an expression of their thanks and appreciation for Iran's fruitful efforts in successfully organizing the 7th Asian Games.

The parade over, Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi, President of the Asian Games Federation, delivered an address in which he extended a warm welcome to all the athletes, working personnel, newsmen and representatives from international and Asian sports organizations and

expressed the belief that the 7th Asian Games would proceed in the spirit of the Asian Games' motto: "Ever onward."

Then Lieutenant General Ali Hojjat Kashani, President of the Organizing Committee of the 7th Asian Games, said in his speech that the athletes were taking part in this great gathering to strengthen the bonds of friendship and amity. For the next 15 days they would be engaged in friendly competitions in various sports events of the 7th Asian Games.

He went on to say, "The importance of the Asian Games in Teheran has been further enhanced by the presence of athletes from a friendly and brotherly country, the People's Republic of China." These words were greeted with prolonged ovation.

At 4 p.m., the Shah solemnly declared the games open. The boom of salvoes resounded through the stadium as the A.G.F. flag slowly went up. Then the Mayor of Bangkok, venue of the 6th Asian Games, handed the games flag and traditional torch to Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi, who in turn passed them on to the Mayor of Teheran. And then, the beating of drums and the blowing of trumpets heralded the entry into the stadium of well-known Iranian long distance runner Ali Bagban-



Chinese athletes march into the stadium.

bashi who, with the flame, ran up the long flight of steps leading to the altar to light the giant torch. The opening ceremony reached a climax with cheers echoing throughout the stadium.

The ceremony closed with Iranian athletes and artists putting on an excellent programme of traditional sports and folk songs and dances.

China's First Participation

Held every four years, the Asian Games is the largest sports meet in Asia sponsored by the Asian Games Federation. New Delhi hosted the 1st Games in 1951 and the All-China Sports Federation responded to an invitation by sending a delegation to watch the games. In subsequent years, however, the so-called "representatives" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique illegally got into the Asian Games, and China was obliged to sever its relations with the Asian Games Federation.

Many friendly Asian countries have since consistently demanded that the representation of China in the Asian Games Federation be given its rightful recognition, and they fought for this long and unrelentingly. At a special meeting last November in Teheran, the Council of the Asian Games Federation approved the Executive Committee's resolution on the Iranian proposal to recognize the All-China Sports Federation as a member of the Asian Games Federation and expel the so-called sports organization of the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

The 7th Asian Games is the largest of its kind in Asia. The nearly 3,000 athletes from over 20 countries and regions, including those of China, will compete in 16 events. Competitions began on September 2 and are slated to end on September 16. The next Asian Games will be held in Pakistan in 1978.

Sports Exchanges

Speaking about sports exchanges among countries at the Olympic Solidarity Symposium in Teheran on August 29, the leader of the Chinese Sports Delegation Chao Cheng-hung emphasized, "We hold that the sports affairs of the world should be managed by the people and sports circles of the world. The sports affairs of Asia should be managed by the people and sports circles of Asia. International sports organizations should reflect the common aspirations of the people and sportsmen of the great majority of countries and territories in the world. In these organizations member countries and associations, big or small, should all enjoy equal rights."

He said, "We hold that friendly sports exchanges among the people and sportsmen of all countries of the world are their internal affairs as sovereign states. All international sports organizations which are really concerned about the healthy development of

sports in the world should support and encourage such exchanges and by no means obstruct them."

He pointed out, "In recent years, quite a number of international sports organizations are gradually changing their outdated, obsolete ways of doing things. This attitude merits our welcome."

He added, "Today, the people and sportsmen of various countries in the world, and those of the Third World in particular, strongly desire to have friendly exchanges with the people and sportsmen of China. They resolutely demand the restoration to the sports organizations of the People's Republic of China of their legitimate rights in the international sports organizations, so as to put an end to the absurd situation in which China's seats are still being usurped by the so-called sports organizations of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Following the decision adopted last year by the Council of the Asian Games Federation on the expulsion of the sports organization of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the recognition of the rightful seat of the All-China Sports Federation, leading officials of quite a number of international sports federations have begun to assume a realistic attitude consistent with the developing situation. We wish to thank the sports circles of various countries and those of the Third World, in particular, for their great support."

China is scheduled to compete in 14 events. An agreement on participation by the Chinese sportsmen in the swimming, diving and water polo events of the 7th Asian Games was reached on August 30 between H.W. Henning, President of the Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA), and the leading members concerned of the Chinese Sports Delegation.

In this connection, a spokesman of the Chinese Sports Delegation made the following statement:

"According to the active suggestion by friendly personalities in Asian sports circles, the President of the FINA Dr. Henning and the leading members concerned of the Sports Delegation of the People's Republic of China have had long and meaningful discussions and reached an agreement on the participation of the Chinese sportsmen in the swimming events of the 7th Asian Games. This is the result of the joint efforts of the friendly personalities in Asian sports circles. Accordingly, in adhering to our consistent principled stand, the sportsmen of the swimming, diving and water polo teams of the Sports Delegation of the People's Republic of China have decided to participate in the swimming, diving and water polo competitions at the 7th Asian Games.

"The Sports Delegation of the People's Republic of China would like to express its sincere thanks to the Organizing Committee of the 7th Asian Games and to the friendly personalities of sports circles of various Asian countries for their work in this respect."

A painting and architecture exhibition will be held by China during the Asian Games.

Sports Flourish in China

— Chinese athletes participating in the 7th Asian Games interviewed

by Our Correspondent Chang Tse-yu

FASCINATING Teheran is the venue of the 7th Asian Games. Opened on September 1, 1974, the games will go down in sports history as a grand meeting manifesting the friendship of the Asian people. China has sent a delegation of 269 sportsmen and sportswomen to the Iranian capital, and here, animated by the spirit of "friendship first, competition second," they will make common cause with fellow athletes from over 20 countries and regions to promote friendship and sports among Asian peoples and sportsmen.

This correspondent interviewed quite a few of China's participants in the games, here in Teheran and before their departure from Peking. They talked freely about their growth, from fledglings of yesterday into maturing athletes of today, and about sports in China, past and present. From their remarks one could catch glimpses of the development and characteristics of the country's sports in the past 25 years since the birth of New China.

Big Strides Forward

At dawn August 20, red flags fluttered and drums and gongs sounded at Peking Airport. People were giving a rousing send-off to the Chinese Sports Delegation leaving for Teheran. The sportsmen climbed smartly up the ramp. Then slowly in the morning sun the silver airliner took off. At once peals of cheers burst out from inside the cabin to commingle with the acclamation of the jubilant crowd on the tarmac: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

There was every reason for a show of elation. This was the biggest sports delegation China had ever sent abroad, illustrating as it did the vigorous strides China was making in physical culture and sports under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The opening of the 7th Asian Games, unprecedented in scale in Asia, indicates a further awakening and closer unity of the people of Asia and the Third World. There was indeed everything to gladden one's heart.

In the old days, Asia was enslaved and China slandered by the imperialists as "the sick man of the

East." Such humiliations are still fresh in the minds of the older generation of athletes and people in sports circles. In Peking, I interviewed an old-timer of China's sports world, Tung Shou-yi, now a leading member of the All-China Sports Federation. He recalled from personal experience the miserable state of sports in the old China. In those languishing, lean years, he said, funds were short and equipment was lacking for physical culture. The working people were deprived of opportunities to take part in sports activities and promising athletes had no way to develop their talents. Sports organizations were mostly commercialized and sportsmen were playthings in the hands of wealthy businessmen who made the most of them at the gate and in "live" advertisements. In the 10th Olympiad in 1932, a big country like China which took part in the games for the first time in history could only manage to send a solitary sprinter. In 1936, when the 11th Olympic Games came round in Berlin, the Kuomintang reactionary government rigged up a "national team" of 46 athletes—only one woman among them—to take part in four events: track and field, basketball, football and swimming. Though the team was formed, travelling expenses were nowhere to be found. So footballers were sent to Southeast Asian countries where they played to earn the passage to Berlin. When the matches there were over, Tung reminisced, the players were completely worn out. They were a wash-out in their first match in the Olympic Games.

With the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, physical culture and sports gained a new lease of life and went forward by leaps and bounds. The Chinese Sports Delegation now in Teheran, made up of 182 sportsmen and 87 sportswomen, is scheduled to take part in 14 events. The old China had little to speak of in the way of badminton, shooting and fencing. In those days most working people did not know a shuttlecock when they saw it, but today badminton has become a very popular sport in the country. Other events such as basketball and table tennis were then only played in big cities while today they have become regular fixtures in factories,

rural areas, in the frontier areas and army units. This explains why members of the delegation hail from all corners of the country (including 2 of Taiwan Province), from various nationalities and different fields of work. Among them are workers, peasants, P.L.A. men, young graduates who have left the cities to settle in the countryside, students and school teachers and government functionaries.

To prepare for the 7th Asian Games, try-outs were held in many parts of the country from late April on. It was an occasion to review China's mass physical culture and sports. The 2-month-long try-outs were the biggest competitions since the Great Cultural Revolution. The nearly 2,000 sportsmen and sports-women who competed in the try-outs were selected from among hundreds of millions of working people taking part in sports activities. There were many veterans who had won honours for the motherland and a far greater number of young competitors who had come to the fore during the Great Cultural Revolution.

Mass Character

In the course of the interviews, the athletes made particular mention of the extensiveness of sports activities in the areas and units where they came from. Why this is so? To go to the root of the matter, they held, this is due to the emancipation of the working people and the establishment of the socialist system.

Twenty-two-year-old Communist Tseng Kuei-ying, national record holder of four swimming events, told me the story of the sufferings her family endured in the old society. "I began swimming when I was only seven and had not a worry in the world," she said, "but my father, when he was my age, had to go peddling from street to street with a basket of griddle cakes. Hungry and cold, how he wanted to eat one himself! But father bit his lips to kill the pangs of hunger because he knew grandma and my young uncle counted on his selling those cakes for a living." Seventeen-year-old Lo Chao-ying who has broken time and again the national record for the 100-metre and 200-metre butterfly-stroke, was born into a poor peasant family in Nanhai County of Kwangtung Province. In the old society, little Lo's parents toiled like beasts of burden all the year round for landlords and fishing despots. Three of his elder brothers and one elder sister were starved to death soon after birth. Most of the 29 swimmers now in Teheran came from working people families and their forefathers all had a history written in blood and tears.

Those were the days when the working people could hardly eke out a living. How could they bring themselves to take part in sports? And how could there be a mass character in physical culture and sports without the participation of the working people who made up the absolute majority of the population?

The athletes emphatically pointed out that it is the great encouragement of the Party and the People's Government that accounts for the mass character of China's physical culture and sports today. Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee show great concern for the people's health and the development of physical culture and sports. In 1952, Chairman Mao issued the instruction: "Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health." In 1953, he again pointed out: "Physical culture is of major importance concerning as it does the health of our six hundred million people." He issued another call in 1960: "Wherever feasible, physical culture and sports of all kinds should be encouraged, such as physical exercises, ball games, running, mountain climbing, swimming and traditional Chinese *tai chi boxing*."

In response to the call of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, leading organs of physical culture and sports have been established in Peking and other parts of the country, many physical culture institutes have been built in various cities to train teachers, cadres, coaches and researchers for physical culture and over 1,000 spare-time physical culture schools for youngsters have been set up to train a backbone force to promote physical culture activities in middle and primary schools. In addition, the state has built many stadiums and gymnasiums. In the capital alone, the Peking Gymnasium with a capacity for 6,000 was built in 1954; the Workers' Stadium which seats 100,000 was built in 1959; the Workers' Gymnasium which seats 15,000 was constructed in 1961 and the



Chinese women gymnasts training in the Games Village.

Capital Gymnasium with a capacity for 18,000 was commissioned in 1968. As a matter of fact, the country is today dotted by a great number of similar establishments of varying sizes.

All this provides plenty of facilities for the working people. "Sports of many kinds are developing on a mass basis. Take basketball. Cheng Shih-chun, a basketball coach, said: There are over 100 million basketball enthusiasts in China, with teams in factories, rural areas, schools, army units and government offices. The number of basketball teams playing regularly runs into thousands in cities like Peking and Shanghai. A people's commune in a mountain area in northern Kwangtung Province alone has as many as 100 women basketball teams. In the past rural women, shackled by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius who looked down on women, had no opportunity at all to engage in sports activities.

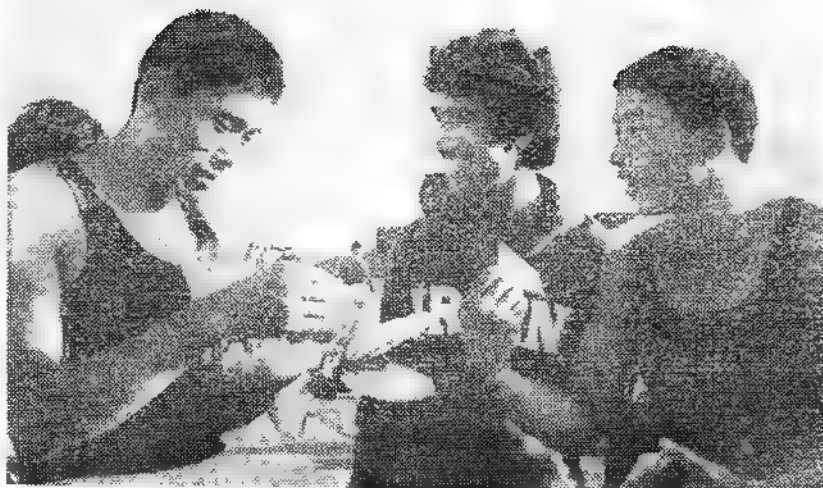
Higher Standards Based on Popularization

The rapid rise in New China's sports level from a legacy of backwardness, the athletes pointed out, is the result of activities carried out on a mass scale.

Li Hch-nan, a woman table tennis coach, said: Early this century, table tennis was played in Shanghai but only by a very small number of people. In 1970 when a city-wide tournament with entries from the basic units was held, 600,000 people or so took part. Of the 2,000 workers and staff members of a Peking chemical plant, more than a quarter of them are table tennis fans.

With millions playing table tennis, it is only natural that promising players have come to the fore in large numbers. To meet the growing demands of the people, the government has set up table tennis classes in many spare-time schools for youngsters and provide free coaching for those who want to get special training. Huang Hsi-ping, a member on the women's table tennis team, was selected and sent to a spare-time sports school in Shanghai when she was a sixth-grader. There she practised after school hours from four to six every afternoon. She reached top form while studying in her second junior middle school year. Well-known table tennis players like Chuang Tse-tung, Li Fu-jung, Cheng Min-chih and Chang Li all came into prominence from playing at the grass-roots levels where they were picked and sent to youngsters' spare-time sports schools for further training.

The level of play has risen swiftly with increasing popularization of the game. In 1953, China sent its first table tennis team to compete in the world championships. It took 4th place in the qualifying round of group competitions in both men's and women's team events. In the individual events, no player went beyond the third round. But marked changes took place within a



Chinese athletes chatting with an Iranian friend who presents them with photos he took of his Chinese friends at an international competition in Pakistan last April.

few years. Since 1959, Chinese players have consistently made the grade in successive world championships and other international tournaments.

The level of other sports has also climbed to new heights. Athletics is a case in point. As a sporting event with a history going back to many years before liberation, the record of those days was very poor. Only one athlete came out successfully in the qualifying heats in the 11th Olympiad of 1936. In the short period from liberation day in 1949 to 1958, China had beaten all the track and field national records set before liberation; in many of these events the first six placings all improved on the best pre-liberation performances. Ni Chih-chin cleared 2.29 metres in the men's high jump in 1970, and Chen Chia-chuan clocked 10 sec. in 1965 in the 100-metre dash to equal the world record.

Chen Chia-chuan, who is deputy leader of the Chinese track and field team in the current Asian Games, said that raising the level of athletics has always been inseparable from putting physical culture activities on a mass basis. Take the 100-metre dash for example. In 1956 the Chungking Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League in south-west China called on the young to go in for sprinting events and tens of thousands of youngsters responded. Chen Chia-chuan was one of them.

Chen Chia-chuan said that the Great Cultural Revolution has further spurred the mass physical culture activities and greatly enhanced the sportsmen's political and ideological consciousness. They underwent hard training and set strict demands on themselves. This has sharply raised levels all round.

Weightlifting was almost a blank in the old China. After liberation, Chinese weightlifters broke world records on many occasions. In the 25 years since New China was founded, Chinese athletes have broken a

number of world records in track and field events, swimming, shooting, archery and other events. This is the result not of training a few "stars" behind closed doors but of striving for higher and higher standards on the basis of popularization. Although they have done rather well against the odds of a poor foundation inherited at the time of liberation, China's sportsmen still have much to bestir themselves to raise their level in many aspects. Here in Teheran, they will learn from the sportsmen of other Asian countries, emulate their strong points in order to overcome their own weaknesses, and together raise the sports to a higher level.

Friendship First

"Friendship first, competition second" is an important principle repeatedly stressed by many sportsmen in our chats. They said: "Our participation in the competitions is aimed at promoting friendship and strengthening unity, learning from each other and raising our sports level together." "In competitions, there are always wins and losses, and these are only transient whereas unity and friendship are everlasting," they added.

The principle of "friendship first, competition second" is based on China's fundamental aim in developing physical culture and sports. Some sportsmen of the older generation recalled in the interview in Peking how sports contests in the old China were sponsored by capitalists, only to line their pockets. They turned sports into an article of commerce and competitions into instruments for propaganda, gambling and money-making. One rubber plant boss in old Shanghai had a group of basketball players on his payroll and organized and advertised matches everywhere to peddle his rubber shoes. Under such a social system, to win was everything and the championship the goal.

In New China under socialism, the basic aim of developing physical culture and sports is to keep the people physically fit and foster in them a revolutionary spirit of bravery and firmness, and unity and co-operation. The objective of taking part in a competition is to learn from each other, swap experience and promote friendship. Hence the principle of "friendship first, competition second."

The revisionist line seeks to preserve the old decaying system and the old ideology. One of its major manifestations in physical culture and sports is trumpeting "championitis." Li Heh-nan, the table tennis coach, said the interference of the revisionist line in physical culture before the Great Cultural Revolution ideologically affected some of our players. For instance, they did not want to practise with inferior teams, thinking it a waste of time, nor did they like the idea of work-outs with teams of a high level for fear of exposing their way of playing and so putting themselves at a disadvantage in matches.

The revisionist line in sports and "championitis" came under fire during the Great Cultural Revolution. This criticism has greatly raised our sportsmen's political and ideological consciousness and led to greater emphasis on the principle of "friendship first, competition second." Recalling the 32nd World Table Tennis Championships in 1973, Hu Yu-lan, the women's singles champion, said that as soon as the Chinese players arrived in Sarajevo, they took the initiative to practise with players of several countries and learn from one another. She cited another example: "I was a member of the Chinese table tennis team which visited Korea last February. The Korean comrades were good in their footwork and they unreservedly passed on their skill to us. They said they liked the way we returned the service, and we in our turn told them everything we knew about it. The players of the two countries learnt from and helped each other. Friendship was promoted and table tennis skills raised in the process."

In the past year, China sent about 60 sports delegations to visit more than 60 countries and regions. During this time, over 190 sports teams from more than 90 countries and regions came to China. All these activities were imbued with the spirit of "friendship first."

The "friendship first" principle has taken ever firmer root in the hearts not only of the sportsmen but of the Chinese people as a whole. "Flowers Blossom in Table Tennis Field, Friendship Spreads Across the Four Seas" — a song specially composed for the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament held in Peking last year echoes today in all China, town and countryside.

A Clear Aim

"Championitis" and the quest for fame and fortune are disdained and rejected by Chinese sportsmen. What then is the motive force behind their enthusiasm for physical culture activities? The sportsmen have a ready answer: Chairman Mao's instruction "Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" is the basic policy for China's physical culture and sports. The aim is, by participation in sports events, to spur physical culture and sports activities, improve the people's health, inspire their revolutionary spirit and build socialism with faster and better results. And again the aim is, by participation in international competitions, to promote friendship among the sportsmen and people of all countries, learn from each other and together raise the level of sports.

Speaking from their own experience, some sportsmen said that guided by such a clear aim, they could take on hard training and overcome difficulties, they could establish friendly co-operation with sportsmen of other countries and learn from each other. Guided by such a clear aim, they stressed, they would not turn

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U.N. World Population Conference Adopts Plan of Action

THE United Nations World Population Conference which was in session from August 19 to 30 in Bucharest adopted the World Population Plan of Action, the main document of the conference, at its last plenary session.

The August 29 full meeting adopted a resolution on decolonization proposed by the Sudan, a resolution put forward by Algeria, Egypt and other nations on opposing the policy of apartheid pursued by South Africa, South-West Africa and Rhodesia, and documents including the Report by the Credentials Committee.

In a statement issued after the adoption of the Report by the Credentials Committee, Chinese Representative Hsu Shou-jen pointed out that it was illegal for the representative of the traitorous Lon Nol clique to attend the conference and that the Saigon authorities had no right to represent the people of south Viet Nam to discuss world population problems. He noted that it was utterly absurd for the representative of the Saigon authorities to participate in the current conference unilaterally, and that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the genuine representative of the Korean people. Statements to the same effect were made by the representatives of Albania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Algeria, Syria, Yugoslavia and Cuba.

Speech of Chinese Representative

Li Ting-chuan, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China to the U.N. World Population Conference, made a speech on August 30 after the conference adopted the World Population Plan of Action.

He said: "This conference, carrying on and developing the spirit of the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, has demonstrated the awakening and unity of the Third World countries. Delegates of numerous Third World countries and representatives of the liberation movements marshalled indisputable facts to expose the plunder and exploitation carried out in various forms by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists, and particularly by the superpowers, which

form the root cause of unemployment, starvation, poverty and other population problems that exist in many countries of the world today. Many countries criticized and refuted Malthus' reactionary demographic theory and all pessimistic views spread by the superpowers with ulterior motives. They pointed out that the people are the motive force in the making of world history and that the future of mankind is infinitely bright. Delegates from numerous Third World countries and many Second World countries stressed the sovereign right of each country, which brooks no foreign interference, to formulating and implementing population policies. Through repeated consultations and struggles, this essential spirit and important principles are partly reflected in the World Population Plan of Action."

He pointed out: "During the meeting, the superpowers find themselves very much isolated and in the dock. They were most afraid that the real cause of unemployment and poverty would be uncovered and that the broad masses of the people would clearly see the correct way of solving the population problem. Thus, confounding right and wrong, they spread the absurd theory of 'population explosion.' One of them pretends to be against Malthusianism and professes concern for the economic development of the Third World countries. But when it comes to the discussion of articles affecting the interests of the Third World, that superpower revealed its true features of social imperialism by taking a diametrically opposite position to the Third World countries. At the conference, many delegates of the Third World countries gave the lie to 'detente,' 'disarmament' and 'security' trumpeted by this superpower. They pointed out that the world intranquillity is due to the superpowers. Though the two superpowers differed in their tactics as to the way to undermine the conference, their purpose was the same. The reason why they tried by every means to prevent the people of the world from exposing the real cause of unemployment, poverty and other population problems and to oppose the correct ways to solve them is that they seek to weaken the revolutionary fighting spirit of the people of the world, maintain their plunder and exploitation of the Third World and the old interna-

tional economic order. But the result is just the opposite of what they desire: they have served as teachers by negative example by further raising the consciousness of the Third World countries and strengthening their unity in the struggle. The numerous tricks they played fell flat one after another. They were truly in a plight, as described in a Chinese verse 'flowers fall, do what one may.'

Li Ting-chuan continued: "The Chinese delegation approves in the main this document as it incorporates some of the viewpoints and propositions of the Third World countries on population problems. The document correctly points out: 'Of all things in the world, people are the most precious.' 'The future of mankind is infinitely bright.' 'True development cannot take place in the absence of national independence and liberation. Alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation, wars of aggression, racial discrimination, apartheid, neo-colonialism in all its forms, continue to be among the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries and all the people involved' and 'the formulation and implementation of the population policy is the sovereign right of each country . . . free from foreign interference.'"

He said: "But we must point out that owing to superpower obstruction and sabotage, there are drawbacks on matters of principle in the document which has been adopted. Not much is dealt with on the root cause of unemployment, poverty and other population problems and the ways to solve them. We all know that the root cause of poverty, unemployment, starvation and other population problems lies in the aggression, oppression, plunder and exploitation by the

imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists, and particularly the superpowers. Without fighting against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the establishment of a new international economic order and social-economic development are out of the question, nor can the population problem be really solved. Unemployment, poverty and other population problems in the developed countries including the superpowers are also a striking phenomenon, but no reference in this connection is made in the document. Although the document affirms in principle respect for state sovereignty, it however sets targets for restricting population growth, tries to impose them on the developing countries and take them as the basis for 'review and appraisal.' This is actually tantamount to interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and infringement on their sovereignty. The pessimistic views of 'population explosion' spread by the superpowers remain unchanged in many articles of the document, and some wordings are inappropriate. For instance, expressions like 'interdependence' may be distorted by the superpowers to mean that the developing countries must be dependent on them."

Li Ting-chuan stressed: "We hold that the struggle on world population problem is far from being over and that it will involve a long and complicated process. The superpowers, particularly that superpower which flaunts the label of socialism, will go on playing tricks and resorting to intrigues. But all their schemes will surely suffer major defeats and the struggle waged by us the Third World countries and the people of the whole world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism will win final victories."

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haughtily with success or become dejected with failure, but would staunchly implement the principle of "friendship first, competition second."

A member of the badminton team said that when he took up badminton, he was influenced by the bourgeois quest for fame and gain. He told himself: "Play well and make a name for yourself." Spare of build and not much of a badminton player when he first began, he found improvement in his skills slow in coming. He was really worried. Then educated by the Party organization, he studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and took an active part in criticizing the revisionist line peddled by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao in physical culture and sports. He raised his political consciousness and fostered the idea of "playing badminton for the revolution." He found new energy and strength and did not spare himself in the work-outs. He was soaked with sweat after a spell of training but he carried on, and after a long

process of tempering, his physical fitness improved, his strength and stamina increased and the level of his play rose. He is now one of China's outstanding badminton players.

With this clear aim in mind, the Chinese sportsmen and sportswomen came to Teheran. Soon after they settled down in their quarters, they began their hard training and made friendly contacts with the athletes of other countries and took an active part in the competitions. On the tracks where they began training in Teheran, I chatted with the Chinese sprinter Yu Wei-li. He said: "Like most Asian countries, China had long been subjected to colonialist and imperialist oppression and plunder and the development of physical culture was seriously hampered. Together with the athletes of other Asian countries, we must work hard to raise Asia's physical culture and sports to advanced world levels at an early date. We must display sportsmanship and give a good account of ourselves in the competitions. At the same time we are looking forward to outstanding achievements by our friends from other countries and regions."

Call to Promote Settlement of Cyprus Question

THE U.N. Security Council which reconvened August 30 to discuss the Cyprus question, adopted a joint resolution tabled by the United Kingdom, France and Austria. All parties concerned were called on to promote a settlement of the Cyprus question and also to alleviate the plight of Cypriot refugees by providing them with relief.

After the adoption of the resolution, Chinese Representative Huang Hua noted that the Chinese delegation, based on its consistent position on the Cyprus question, had decided to vote for the draft resolution. Meanwhile, he said, the Chinese delegation made reservation in regard to the paragraph in the draft resolution concerning the "United Nations force in Cyprus."

Soviet "New Proposal" Rebuffed

Soviet Representative Malik tried his very best to sell the proposal for the holding of a so-called international conference on the Cyprus question so that Soviet revisionism too can have a finger in the pie. But his manoeuvre once again came to grief.

To make use of the Cyprus question as a step to expanding its influence in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Soviet Government in an August 22 statement called for the convocation of an international conference to be participated by Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and all member states of the Security Council. In his capacity as President of the Security Council for August, the Soviet representative time and again summoned the member states for "consultations" in the past week or more, in an attempt to impose the Soviet proposal on the Security Council. He failed, for his efforts were cold-shouldered and boycotted by most of the member states.

At the start of the August 30 Security Council meeting, Malik once again launched out into a lengthy speech, claiming that the Soviet proposal "is motivated by the desire to arrive at a just settlement of the Cyprus problem." But his sermon, which is anything but sincere, failed to evoke any response. In the circumstances, his courage to ask for a vote deserting him, Malik even shuddered at the idea of putting forth the proposal by way of a draft resolution.

Malik's speech was countered by the representative of the other superpower, which is contending with Soviet social-imperialism for hegemony in the Eastern Mediterranean. In the words of U.S. Representative Scali, what the Soviet Union had said and done "will not help us solve the real problems of Cyprus."

British Representative Ivor Richard, while pointing out that Malik had abused his position as president, ridiculed Malik's bluff in dishing up this unwelcome proposal. "Mr. Malik," he said, "knew he did not have support for the Soviet proposals regarding a Security Council conference or mission, otherwise he would have pressed for votes on those proposals."

Soviet Hypocrisy Unmasked

Chinese Representative Huang Hua stated: The Soviet representative has been repeatedly peddling the so-called "new proposal" of the Soviet Government on what it calls the permanent members "jointly or parallelly providing international guarantees" for Cyprus and on "convening an international conference with the participation of all member states of the Security Council" plus the parties concerned. We deem it necessary to point out that this so-called "new proposal" of the Soviet Union is nothing new. As everyone is aware, it is no secret that the Soviet Union has long harboured aggressive designs on the Mediterranean.

Huang Hua pointed out that in the recent tense situation in Cyprus, the Soviet Union has taken great pains to exploit the contradictions, fan up flames, sow discord and create confusion so as to profit thereby. While making a show of force in rivalry with the other superpower, it has made a host of declarations both within and outside the United Nations. Recently, it put forward a so-called "new proposal" on convening an international conference, it has stressed time and again its proposal for dispatching a so-called "U.N. special mission," and it talks about the establishment of a so-called "international guarantee by the five permanent members," as though it were so much concerned about the interests of the Cypriot people and peace in this area. As a matter of fact, stripped of its verbiage, its sole aim is to subject Cyprus in great haste to the overall "intervention" and "guarantee" of this superpower in a smokescreen of hypocritical words, so that it can further expand its influence in the area and contend with the other superpower for control and hegemony over the Eastern Mediterranean. As the Chinese saying goes, "the trick is all too evident to the man in the street."

The Chinese representative concluded that consequently, in order to uphold the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, it is imperative to guard against and oppose all schemes of all outside forces, particularly the two superpowers.

Strengthen Unity, Persevere in Struggle

— A comment on the 3rd U.N. Law of the Sea Conference

More than 130 countries were represented at the closing ceremony of the second session of the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea which met in Caracas from June 20 to August 29. Lasting ten weeks during which the excellent situation of the Third World's united struggle against hegemonism was accentuated from first to last, the conference extensively discussed questions related to the drafting of a new law of the sea. The old law and order on the sea anchored on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism came under increasingly fierce attacks. The developing countries had made its mighty strength felt at the conference as they closed ranks in the struggle.

As decided at the Caracas meeting, the next session will be held in Geneva from March 17 to May 3 or 10 next year, to be followed by a formal closing meeting again in Caracas where the signing of the final act and other documents of the conference is to take place.

Representatives of a number of the Third World countries in their interviews with the press positively appraised the achievements of the Caracas conference.

On August 31, Peking's "Renmin Ribao" published an article by its Commentator on the conference. Following is the full text of the article. — Ed.

AFTER more than two months' fierce contention, the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas attended by more than 130 countries is now adjourned. The general trend of the conference was good, though, owing to the superpowers' obstructions, it had failed to adopt resolutions on the major issues as it should. So many developing countries had launched concentrated, powerful attacks on the superpowers' maritime hegemonism that the two sea despots, the Soviet Union and the United States, found themselves in a still more passive and isolated position. These developments are of tremendous significance to the Third World countries in their struggles ahead to strengthen their unity against superpower maritime hegemony, codify a new law of the sea and safeguard their state sovereignty and marine resources.

In Caracas so many Third World countries had fought the superpowers tit for tat around the question of working out a new law of the sea. The former firmly stood for abolishing the old law of the sea that serves imperialist maritime hegemony and for its replacement by a new one that will safeguard the developing countries' maritime rights and marine resources. The two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, on the other hand, held on to the old law of the sea like grim death, trying to preserve their hegemonic status on the sea. The representative of Ecuador hit the nail on the head when he noted that the superpowers were so stubborn that they became the main obstacle at the sea law conference as they insisted on keeping their prerogatives and clung to the practice of robbing the wealth from the waters of other countries.

One important content in the codification of the new law of the sea was the proposal by Third World countries to safeguard the 200 mile maritime rights. On this issue, two different blocs stood opposed to each other in a clear-cut alignment. More than 100 small and medium-sized countries, including a number of Second World countries such as Canada, New Zealand and Norway, supported the just stand for the 200-mile limit. In the circumstances, the superpowers found it necessary to change their tactics by couching their refusal in evasive terms. Soviet revisionism, hitherto openly opposed to the 200-mile maritime rights, professed at the conference its readiness to approve the 200-mile economic zone but raised in the same breath the price sky high by demanding a so-called "package solution" with numerous terms of its own attached. In fact, it was resorting to a despicable manoeuvre that could be described as taking away all the firewood from under the cauldron, a tactic designed to adulterate the substance of the exclusive economic zone and deprive the coastal states of their state sovereignty and jurisdiction over the economic zone, while at the same time making its proposed nominal "economic zone" a quid pro quo for the Third World's acknowledgment of Soviet revisionism's maritime hegemony. This is indeed a hold-up and pure chicanery.

The question of navigation in straits within territorial waters formed another important content in the

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Diversified Economy Thrives

by Our Correspondents Lu Hsuan and Chou Chin

TAKE grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." This is an important policy of our country in developing farm production. While the accent is on increasing grain output, energetic efforts are made to step up the production of cotton, oil-bearing and other cash crops in the light of local conditions, and fully utilize the natural resources and agricultural by-products to develop animal husbandry, forestry, fishery and side-line occupations. This policy not only benefits the growth of the national economy, but helps the people's communes and production teams accumulate more funds to speed up the expansion of production, expedite farm mechanization and improve the commune members' living standards.

In the old days when the small peasant economy based on individual households prevailed, manpower and material resources were limited, thus making it difficult for the peasants to do more than till their land. Those who managed to go in for side-line occupations of one kind or another could barely supply their own needs. Only after agricultural collectivization and, in particular, after the setting up of the people's communes could natural resources be rationally utilized and manpower and funds allocated in a unified way, thereby creating conditions for the implementation of the aforementioned policy. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Socialism has freed not only the labouring people and the means of production from the old society, but also the vast realm of nature which could not be made use of in the old society. The masses have boundless creative power. They can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more welfare undertakings for themselves."

Tapping Resources in the Mountains

Located in the northeastern part of the Shantung Peninsula is the Hsiatingchia Production Brigade which comprises 630 families with more than 3,000 people. Neatly built terraced fields adorn the hillsides and small reservoirs on the hilltop and the slopes give added lustre to the landscape here.

We went to a hamlet half-way up a hill to see its newly terraced land. With row after row of stone em-

bankments over two metres high skirting the slopes, the terraced fields looked magnificent. On the far side is a quarry blasted out of the rocky hillside.

A brigade cadre told us this story. The hills around abound in stones. When the quarry was opened up, what was uppermost in the brigade members' minds was whether to use the stones to build more embankments for the terraced fields or sell them to construction units. Some favoured selling the excavated stones for that would bring in a handsome income for each family the very first year. But after discussion the masses agreed that more terraced fields meant bigger grain output which in turn would help develop forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery. This was in accord with the policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" and would bring increased income year after year. So out of consideration for their long-term interests they decided to use the stones for terracing the slopes.

This is only one of many examples showing how the Hsiatingchia Brigade always gives priority to developing grain production in the use of land, deployment



Spraying insecticide on the pear trees in the Hsiatingchia Brigade.

of manpower and allocation of funds. Its efforts over the years in terracing the hillsides and building water conservancy works have paid off handsomely. Per-hectare yield of grain has jumped from 1.5 tons in the early post-liberation years to 9 tons today. Gone are the days when it had to depend on the state for supplying part of the grain it needed. Now, apart from delivering public grain, it has a surplus to sell to the state every year.

Making full use of available resources, the brigade also engages in other lines of production with which local people are familiar.

In Hsiatingchia, there are 36 hillocks which account for half its total area. Soil erosion used to be a serious problem when the heavy runoff swept down the barren hills in the rainy season. In the early years after liberation, the peasants here had made some efforts to plant trees on the slopes, but they were not in a position to go in for afforestation on an extensive scale.

The establishment of people's communes made it possible for the brigade to map out an overall plan, and Hsiatingchia is now luxuriant with vegetation after more than a decade of arduous efforts. Pines and poplars have been planted on the rocky hills and steep slopes, while half-way up the hills and along the gullies are pear, apricot, peach, apple and other fruit trees. Most of the foothills and slopes with a thick layer of top-soil have been turned into terraced fields for growing crops. By and large, the hilly areas in the brigade are planted with trees, which has brought soil erosion under effective control.

The peasants in this part of Shantung Province have for generations grown a special kind of pear which has a ready market at home and abroad. But owing to serious insect pests in the old days, the amount of good fruit made up only 10 per cent of the total output. What with poor communications and low purchasing price set by the fruit dealers, the peasants' income from fruit-growing was meagre.

Since liberation, reasonable price policy has been laid down by the state and the production teams are encouraged to grow more fruit trees while giving priority to grain production. Being both economic and political power organizations at the grass-roots level, the people's communes are in charge of industry, trade, culture and education and other undertakings in addition to agriculture. The trade department of the commune to which Hsiatingchia belongs every year supplies the production teams with insecticides according to a plan and makes arrangements for selling the fruit during harvest time. The commune's technical station for farming and forestry, for its part, helps the fruit-growers improve their skill. Thanks to the popularization of artificial pollination and rational thinning of fruit, pear output has gone up steadily. In 1973 the

Hsiatingchia Brigade picked some 1,200 tons of pears and apples.

Agricultural collectivization facilitates the rational deployment of manpower. Apart from full-time fruit-growers, the help of peasants engaged in other farm work is enlisted during the busy pollination and picking seasons.

In the past all the fruit had to be shipped out for processing or sale; this entailed heavy losses. In 1961 the brigade built a fruit processing factory with its public fund to make dried pear, preserved apricot and other fruit products. Manned by over 30 people, this small factory now processes more than 200 tons of fruit every year.

We visited the quartz and other small mines as well as several small factories set up by the brigade or the commune through their own efforts. The commune-run farm machinery plant not only repairs farm implements but also produces pruning shears for local needs and for sale in other counties and provinces. Women commune members make use of the corn shucks for making handicraft articles, which is one of the traditional side-line occupations in the locality.

By developing a diversified economy while stressing grain production, the Hsiatingchia Brigade has not only created more and more wealth for the society but steadily increased its own public funds. Moreover, the commune members on the average have quintupled their income as compared with the early post-liberation years.

A New-Type Fishing Village

The long coast line in eastern and northern Shantung Province provides favourable conditions for the cultivation of marine products and offshore or deep-sea fishing.

We visited the Tayutao Brigade of the Shihao Commune. With a population of 5,545 in 1,219 families, this fishing village perches on the hillsides and faces the sea. Amid clusters of trees are red-tiled and stone-walled new houses lining the main street.

Since the setting up of the people's commune and since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution in particular, this village has undergone tremendous changes. Prior to 1958, only two of its 80 fishing boats were motorized. Today it has a fleet of 263 vessels, half of which are motorized. Catches which were unstable in the past have been on the rise in recent years.

Mechanized fishing has made it possible for spare manpower and material resources to be diverted to other lines of production.

The brigade runs a small shipyard which does repairs and builds big and small motorized junks except for the main engine. It also has a fishing net factory



A good haul of fish by the women's fishing team of the Tayutao Brigade.

housed in a two-storied building where we saw nearly 300 women knitting the nets by hand. We were told that the younger ones had put to sea, so those who stayed behind were older in age and had children to look after. The factory's spinning workshop makes strings from nylon fibre for the use of knitting nets. The machines which were made by the fishermen themselves are also operated by women.

Apart from kelp cultivation which brings an annual income of 600,000 yuan, the brigade started a new sideline occupation during the Great Cultural Revolution — the raising of minks which provide valuable light and warm furs for the domestic and foreign markets and sizable extra income for the fishermen. There were about 2,000 black and grey minks in the cages, living on fish and shrimps

Since Tayutao is a fishing village, the state provides it with the food grain it needs. To lessen the state's burden, the fishermen have reclaimed part of the hilly land for growing crops. Last year they gathered in 100 tons of grain. And the pear and apple trees planted on the hillsides have borne fruit.

Growth in production is accompanied by more welfare undertakings for the fishermen. There are now such facilities as nursery, school, cinema, library, clinic and public bath in Tayutao.

Rural Industry

Since the establishment of the people's communes and, in particular since the Great

Cultural Revolution began in 1966, small factories have mushroomed throughout China's countryside. Financed by the public funds of the communes or brigades and using locally available raw materials, they produce mostly articles for the farm production or the peasants' daily necessities. Those working in these enterprises come from the production teams, so they are both workers and peasants.

During our tour, we visited the factories run by the Lotsun Commune in Tzupo, central Shantung.

Tzupo is a rising industrial town, with many modern factories and mines in the vicinity of Lotsun. The commune-run industries are, of course, not so large in comparison with the state industries, but they constitute an important sector of the rural collective economy.

The area abounds in coal, iron-ore, alumina and other minerals, but prior to the formation of the commune, there were only woodwork and hardware co-operatives run by handicraftsmen who made and repaired hoes, sickles, spades and other small farm implements.

In 1957, the state had called upon the peasants to extract coal from small mines with thin seams and limited deposits which were not worth being tapped by big and medium-sized state-owned mines. Since the *hsiang* government was the basic unit in the rural areas with political power but without financial resources, it organized a few agricultural co-ops in the vicinity to provide funds and manpower to exploit the mines, and it was agreed that dividends would be divided among



At the Tayutao shipyard.

Sketches by Wang Yang

them in proportion to the amount of money and manpower invested. But the plan did not come off after six months of preparations.

After the birth of the people's commune in 1958, funds accumulated by the collective economy were allocated and skilful hands selected from among the commune members to set up industries of various kinds. Before long, however, Liu Shao-chi put a spoke in the wheel by pushing his revisionist line. He and his cohorts vilified the commune-run industries as "not conforming to the regular pattern" and "causing more loss than gain" and arbitrarily ordered that they be abandoned. Thanks to the opposition and resistance from the cadres and peasants in Lotsun, a small portion of the commune- and brigade-run industries remained intact, but their development was relatively slow.

Mass criticism of the erroneous line during the Great Cultural Revolution gave a fillip to the commune-run industries which began to develop by leaps and bounds. Today this commune with a population of 9,000 produces every year 1,000 tons of iron, 10,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 100,000 tons of coal, some 10,000 pieces of farm machines as well as large quantities of ceramic tubes. The brigade-run kilns, cement works, oil pressing workshops and mills are now able to supply

nearby big and medium-sized factories and mines with their products in addition to meeting the needs of the local peasants.

With the bulk of manpower devoted to grain production, the Lotsun Commune deploys only 23.4 per cent of its work force for industrial and side-line production.

The growth of commune-run industries has quickened the pace of farm mechanization. Some of the small farm machines are now repaired and made locally and the funds accumulated by the various industries are used to buy major farm machines. The commune now owns 65 big and small tractors, 7 trucks and 381 electric motors as well as threshers and crushers. Ploughing, transportation, irrigation and processing of farm and side-line products are basically mechanized or semi-mechanized.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The social and economic physiognomy of China will not undergo a complete change until the socialist transformation of the social and economic system is accomplished and until, in the technical field, machinery is used, wherever possible, in every branch of production and in every place." We have seen such a prospect in the rural areas of Shantung Province.

(Continued from p. 17.)

codification of the new law of the sea. Many strait states, firm in their demand for safeguarding their sovereignty over the territorial sea, maintained that foreign warships must notify the strait states or obtain their approval before passing through the straits within their territorial sea. But Soviet revisionism just would not allow the enactment of a new law for this purpose, bellowing at the conference that there already was a customary law allowing the free passage of all ships through these straits. What does this customary law mean? In plain words, it is no more than a "customary law" of imperialist gangsterism by which the superpowers are free to carry out wanton encroachment on other countries' sovereignty and menace the security of other countries. Let there be no mistake. The Third World countries and people who have stood up will in no way submit themselves to the "customs" of the imperialist overlords. It is to break these old "customs" and put in their place new reasonable ones on the basis of equality that they have risen to fight.

In order to shore up their maritime hegemony, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, worked in cahoots at the conference, with the antics of Soviet revisionism being more disgusting. Harping on the old imperialist tune of "freedom of the high seas," Soviet revisionism spouted forth "freedom of navigation," "freedom of fishing," "freedom of overflight," "freedom of scientific research"

and so on—that is, the unbridled freedom of the superpowers to send their fleets to roam all the seas of the world, freedom to encroach on other countries' territorial sea and air and freedom to plunder other countries' fishery resources, freedom to carry out espionage activities to get military intelligence in other countries. Chairman Mao said: "In a society rent by class struggle, if there is freedom for the exploiting classes to exploit the working people, there is no freedom for the working people not to be exploited." Likewise, if there is freedom for the superpowers to do whatever they like on the seas, there is no freedom for the many small and medium-sized countries to safeguard their maritime rights and marine resources. Therefore, if the Third World countries are to safeguard their maritime rights, they must demolish completely the maritime hegemonism of the superpowers.

The Third World countries are in an excellent position to wage the struggle against maritime hegemony. It must be realized, however, that the superpowers will not take their defeat lying down. They are sure to go on trying their strength again and again with the vast numbers of the small and medium-sized countries. The future is bright, but there are twists and turns in the road ahead. With heightened vigilance, strengthened unity, by uniting with all forces that can be united with and persevering in unremitting struggle, the Third World countries and people are certain to score one fresh victory after another in their fight against the superpowers' maritime hegemonism.

ROUND THE WORLD

NAMIBIA

People's Armed Struggle Into 9th Year

August 26 this year was the 8th anniversary of the Namibian people's armed struggle against South African colonial domination. Eight years ago, 50 guerrillas started the armed struggle by ambushing enemy troops with spears, bows and arrows and outmoded rifles in the forests near Omkulumbashe valley. They killed or wounded 27 enemy soldiers and razed to the ground the enemy post there.

The United Nations Council for Namibia held a special commemorative meeting on August 26 to mark Namibia Day. Togbe, chairman of the African group, said that this commemoration was a solemn reaffirmation of the right to freedom and independence of the people of Namibia and an outright recognition of the legality of the just struggle of the people against the racist regime of South Africa.

A message from Rashleigh E. Jackson, president of the council, was read at the meeting. Since 1966, the message said, armed struggle has continued in Namibia. The South African attempts to suppress it have failed and the Namibians have consolidated and extended their control over certain areas of Namibia.

Mass meetings to mark Namibia Day were held in Tanzania, Egypt and Guyana. Speaking at the Dar-es-Salaam mass rally, Chief Representative of the People's Organization of South-West Africa Lucas Hh Pohamba pointed out that the situation in Namibia was clearly changing in favour of the Namibian people. He condemned the crimes committed by the South African racists against the Namibian people and imperialism's support for the South African racist regime. He declared that the Namibian people would continue to

dedicate themselves to the revolutionary armed struggle and persevere till complete victory is won.

SOUTH KOREA

Revolutionary Party for Reunification Issues Declaration

In Seoul, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on August 21 issued a declaration on the situation on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of its founding. It calls on all the patriotic democratic forces to rise in unity to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi fascist rule and establish a democratic regime.

The declaration points out that south Korea has now become a paradise for foreigners who lord it over the south Korean people, that its economy is confronted with complete bankruptcy, and that the privileged ruling class elements enjoy luxury while the people live in poverty and hunger. The Pak Jung Hi clique is dependent on outside forces in its desperate efforts to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, obdurately seeking the perpetuation of the country's division.

"Where there is oppression, there is always resistance. It is inevitable that we masses of the people should struggle against the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits," the declaration states.

"At the outset of its founding our Revolutionary Party for Reunification decided on the revolutionary policy of overthrowing Pak's traitorous and dictatorial 'regime' and establishing a democratic coalition government, and it has consistently engaged in the hard struggle to achieve this aim."

"The Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorship which is going against the trend

of history is bound for ruin, while our struggle for democracy, which enjoys active support and encouragement of all compatriots at home and abroad and the progressive people in the world, is sure to win," the declaration concludes.

NEPAL

Tibetan Rebels Disarmed

In order to safeguard its national independence, sovereignty and security, the Government of Nepal has recently taken measures to disarm the Tibetan rebels who fled to Nepal. These measures are welcomed and supported by the Nepalese people and public opinion.

After the failure of the armed rebellion in Tibet by the serf-owner reactionaries headed by Dalai Lama in 1959, these rebels fled to India and from there, armed with weapons and other equipment, they infiltrated into Mustang and other places in the northern part of Nepal.

In May the Nepalese Government decided to disarm the Tibetan rebels in Nepal and ordered them to surrender their weapons, ammunition, communication equipment and to register with the government by August 1. On July 31, the police was ordered to enter the rebels' camps to seize unsundered arms. By August 7, over 4,000 rebels had surrendered their weapons and registered; nearly 1,000 weapons, over 130,000 rounds of bullets and shells and a quantity of communication equipment were seized.

In his recent statement on disarming the rebels, Nepalese Home Minister Bahadur Shrestha pointed out that these Tibetan rebels have openly violated the laws of Nepal and plundered the local people, thus causing insecurity among them. He noted that "among the rich and powerful countries, those who had interests in that area were aiding" the armed rebels.

According to an AFP report datelined Kathmandu, July 20, a

"CLARTE ET L'EXPLOITE" (BELGIUM)

Two Superpowers' Contention in Mediterranean Condemned

The Belgian weekly *Clarite et L'Exploite* in its August 28 issue carried an editorial condemning the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, for their contention in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

The rivalry between the two superpowers in this region, the editorial says, means "bloodshed for the Cypriot people, the Turkish people and the Greek people."

Europe is the focus of the two superpowers' contention, the editorial points out. It stresses that particular attention must be paid to the grave danger caused by the manoeuvres of Soviet social-imperialism which is trying to take advantage of the decline of U.S. imperialism to re-divide the world in its own interest. The Soviet Union is now launching a methodical offensive in the Mediterranean region, the editorial adds.

"There exists no detente in the world, but only intranquillity, and it was caused by the crimes and manoeuvres of the two superpowers," the editorial declares.

Nepalese Foreign Ministry spokesman also stated: "The Nepalese Government wants to solve this problem. Nepal finds it impermissible that Tibetan rebels 'should make our border their bases for launching hostile activities against our friendly neighbour China.'"

GUYANA

Joining Bauxite Producing Countries Association

The National Assembly of Guyana on August 21 unanimously adopted a bill approving Guyana's official membership in the Association of Bauxite Producing Countries,

Formed in accordance with a decision of the international meeting of bauxite producing countries held March 5-8 in Conakry, Guinea, the association undertakes to promote economic development of the member countries by protecting their interests and securing fair and equitable returns from the exploitation of their bauxite resources. Jamaica has been selected as the site for its headquarters. Its member countries are Jamaica, Guyana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Yugoslavia, Australia and Surinam.

Explaining the aims of the association to the National Assembly, Guyana Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Hubert Jack stressed the importance for a developing country to control its natural resources and economy. Guyana, he said, which suffered long from exploitation, knows that the riches of the developed countries were largely acquired through impoverishment of the Third World.

The Minister pointed out that the Guyana Government was pursuing a policy of ownership and control of the country's resources. Ownership and control were not realized merely through the taking over of an industry or a group of industries and leaving the disposition of products to foreigners, he added.

Guyana, which means "water village" in the Indian language, is situated on the northeastern part of South America with a total area of 214,900 square kilometres and a population of 750,000. The Guyana people who suffered colonialist oppression and exploitation for a long time have waged a protracted struggle for national independence. Frustrating the schemes of the British and U.S. imperialists, they achieved independence on May 26, 1966, and on February 23, 1970, proclaimed their country the Co-operative Republic of Guyana.

JAPAN

Against Soviet Extortion

Soviet social-imperialism has been stepping up in recent years its bullying activities against Japanese

fishermen in the seas around Japan. This has aroused increasingly vehement opposition from the Japanese people.

On August 22 a Soviet craft forced *Eikyumaru* 27, a Japanese boat, to stop by shooting a signal while the latter was collecting conch in an Okhotsk Sea area agreed upon by Japan and the Soviet Union as a free-fishing area under their fishery pact. After a 13-hour "inspection," the Soviet side unreasonably demanded that the Japanese boat's captain and head fisherman each pay a fine of 100 roubles. The head fisherman rebutted, pointing at the map, "we have not violated the agreement." The Soviet side changed its tone, and demanded "only a fine of 100 roubles" from the head fisherman and threatened "to confiscate all the conch collecting equipment if the fine was not handed in at a place 104 kilometres east of the Soya Straits at 05:00 hours, August 25 (Japanese time)."

The Japanese Government as well as the country's fishermen have expressed strong opposition to the Soviet authorities' unreasonable action.

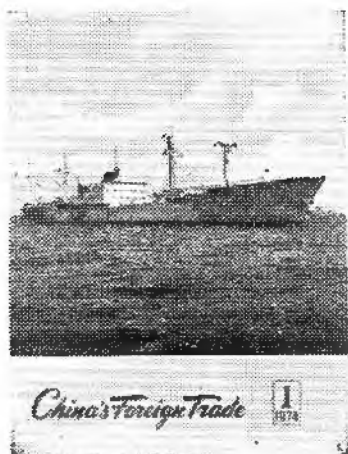
Since the beginning of this year the Soviet Union has repeatedly subjected Japanese fishermen to extortions under various pretexts in Japan's offshore areas. According to an *Asahi Shimbun* report, the Japanese Embassy in Moscow has announced that between April 18 and May 19 the Soviet authorities forcibly "fined" 9 Japanese fishing boats in the waters west of the Sakhalin Island 100 to 200 roubles each, and unreasonably confiscated watches, orientation finders and fishing instruments from Japanese fishermen operating in the waters near Japan's Shikotan Island. An official of the Japanese Fisheries Agency told newsmen that these acts of the Soviet authorities were illegal and piratical.

CORRECTION:

In our last issue (No. 35), on page 15, right-hand column, the word "peasants" in the last but one line should read "people."

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